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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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POETRY.

TEARS.

Oh! give me not unmeaning smiles,
Though worldly clouds may fly before them,
But let me see the sweet blue isles
Of radiant eyes when tears wash o'er them.
Though small the fount where they begin,
Their form, 'tis thought, in many a sonnet,
A flood to drown our sense of sin;
But oh! Love's ark still floats upon it.

Then give me tears, oh! hide not one;
The best affections are but flowers
That faint beneath the fervid sun,
And languish once a day for showers.
Yet peril lurks in every gem,
For tears are worse than swords in slaughter,
And bards are still subdued by them,
As humming birds are shot with water.

I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Odd Volume.

THE HUSSAR'S SADDLE.

Old Ludovic Hartz always regarded his saddle with the deepest veneration; and yet there appeared nothing about it capable of exciting his idolatry. It was a Turkish saddle, old, and deeply stained with blood; yet, to the brave Ludovic, it recalled a tale of other days, when, young, ardent, and enthusiastic, he first drew his sword in defence of his country against its enemies.

He had been opposed in battle against the hostile invaders of his native Hungary, and many an unbelieving dog had his good sword smitten to the earth. Various had been the fortune of the war, and too often was the glory of the holy cross dimmed by the lustre of the triumphant crescent. Such sad disasters were seldom alluded to by the brave hussar, but he loved to dwell on the successful actions in which he had been engaged.

It was in one of those fierce combats that, suddenly cut off from his party, he found himself surrounded by four infuriated Turks. 'But the recollection of you and your angel mother,' would Ludovic say to his daughter, 'nerved my arm. I was assailed by all my opponents. How three fell, I knew not; but severe and long was the conflict with the last of my foes, whose powerful arm was raised against me. Already I saw my wife a mournful widow, and my child fatherless, and these dreadful thoughts infused fresh vigor into my arm; I smote the infidel dog to death, hurled him from his steed, and rifled him as he lay. At this moment, several of the enemy appeared in sight, but I was to much exhausted to renew the perilous conflict. My gallant horse lay wounded and in the agonies of death; I threw myself on the Turkish courser, and forced him on at his utmost speed until I regained my squadron.—The saddle was steeped in the blood of my foe, and mine mingled with it. When a cessation of hostilities permitted the troops to rest for a space from the horrors of war, I hastened with the treasure, which, during the campaign, I had acquired, to my home, purchased these fertile fields around my dwelling, and forgot for a season the miseries of war.'

The good Ludovic would here pause. He still retained a lively recollection of his lost wife, and he could not bear to narrate the circumstances of her illness and death. After that sad event, his home became hateful to him, and he resolved again to engage in the arduous duties of a soldier. The little Theresa was kindly adopted into the family of his only brother, and there, after a lapse of some years, our good hussar found her blooming in youthful beauty.

Ludovic arrived only in time to close the eyes of his brother, who, on his death bed entreated him to bestow Theresa on his only son, when they should have attained a proper age. Grateful for his almost parental care of his child, and moved by the situation of his brother, whose whole heart seemed to be bent on this union, Ludovic promised that when his daughter should have attained the age of eighteen, she should become the wife of Karl, provided Karl himself desired the connection at that time; and, satisfied with this promise, the old man died in peace.

This engagement was concealed from Theresa, but it was known to Karl, who exulted in the thought that this rich prize would one day be his. With low habits and a coarse turn of mind, the delicate graces of Theresa had no charms for him; he loved her not, but he loved the wealth which one day would be hers, & which he looked on with a greedy eye. The thousand soft and nameless feelings which accompany a generous and tender passion were unknown to Karl. It was a hard task to him to attend his gentle mistress; nor did he ever appear disposed to play the part of a lover, except when some other seemed inclined to supply his place. It was at a rural *fete* given by Ludovic to his neighbors at the termination of an abundant harvest, that Karl first chose openly to assert his right. He had taken it for granted that he should open the dance with Theresa. What, then, was his indignation, when, on entering the apartment, he saw Theresa, her slender waist encircled by the arm of a young hussar, moving in the graceful waltz!—The evident superiority of his rival whose well knit limbs, firm step, and free and martial air, formed a striking contrast to his own clownish figure and awkward gate, only increased his ire, and, in violent wrath, he advanced to Theresa, insisting on his right to open the dance with her. Theresa pleaded her engagement; he persisted; she refused his request, and laughed at his anger. He became violent and rude. The hussar interfered, and the quarrel rose so high as to draw Ludovic to the spot.

Karl, in a voice almost choked with passion, laid his grievances before him. Theresa, in a tone of indignation, complained to her father of his insolence, and appealed to him whether she were not at liberty to select any partner for the dance she thought proper. 'You have no such liberty,' thundered forth Karl. 'You are my betrothed wife, and as such, you belong to me alone.'

Theresa cast on him a smile full of scorn and contempt, but it faded as she looked to her father, and a deadly paleness overspread her countenance as she inquired, 'Father, does this man speak truth?' 'He does, my child,' was the reply; and she dropt insensible at his feet.

The young hussar, now knelt down beside her, passionately kissed her fair forehead, and raising her in his arms, bore her to an adjoining apartment, followed by the father and Karl. Theresa slowly revived. At first she saw no one, and breathing a deep sigh, murmured, 'It was all a horrid dream.' An anguished groan startled her into perception and agony. She looked up and saw her father standing before her, with folded arms and a countenance clouded with grief. Karl also stood near with an exulting smile; and the hussar knelt beside her, but his face was buried in his hands. She then found it was no dream. She looked to her father. 'Father, is there no hope?' 'None, my honor is pledged.' She then turned to the hussar, and placed for a moment her cold hand in his; then rising suddenly, threw herself at the feet of Karl. 'O Karl, have mercy! I love another—you do not love me—have pity on us!' 'By all the powers of heaven and hell, you shall be mine, Theresa!—I appeal to your father. Will your father violate his promise to the dead?'—'I will *not*,' said Ludovic, with solemnity. 'Then, Theresa,' exclaimed Karl, with fiendlike exultation, 'no power on earth shall save you from being mine!'—and thus saying, he left the house.

Theresa rose from her knees, and threw herself into the arms of her lover. The presence of her father was no restraint on her pure tenderness. Her tears fell fast on his manly countenance, but his agony was too great for that relief. Ludovic was deeply moved. He approached them, endeavored to calm their affliction, and related the circumstances under which this promise had been given: but his concluding words, 'that he must hold it sacred,' threw them into a new paroxysm of grief. 'We must part, then, Arnhold,' said the weeping Theresa, 'we must part—ah! can we survive this cruel blow?'—'No,' said Arnhold, 'no, I cannot live without you: let us once more entreat your father to have pity on us!' and the youthful lovers threw themselves at his feet. 'Arnhold,' laid Ludovic, sternly, 'thou a soldier, and ask me to tarnish my honor?' Arnhold felt the appeal; he started up, raised the weeping Theresa, cut off with his sabre one long bright tress, embraced and kissed her, placed her in the arms of her father and fled.

Every passing day carried with it some portion of the fortitude of Theresa, as if she saw the near approach of the period which was to consign her to a fate so dreadful. Three little weeks were all that lay between her and misery. Ludovic endeavored to soothe her, but she would not be comforted. Had even her affections been disengaged, Karl would have been distasteful to her; but with affections placed on another, the idea of a union with him appeared insupportable.

'My dear child,' would Ludovic say, interrupting a passionate burst of grief, 'by what magic has Arnhold gained possession of your heart.' 'He is an hussar,' replied Theresa. There was something in this reply which moved Ludovic; he recollected that he himself had imbued the mind of his daughter with sentiments of respect and esteem for the character of a good soldier; and conscience reminded him, that he had often exalted the profession of arms above the peaceful and unobtrusive occupations of the husbandmen. Was it wonderful, then, that Theresa should have imbibed something of this spirit? or that she should have yielded her heart to one who possessed courage to defend her, and tenderness to soothe her, under the afflictions of life?—Arnhold dwelt near them; he had been the early playmate of Theresa, and, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, they had often listened together to the warlike exploits which the good Ludovic delighted to relate to them: and to these conversations might be attributed the passionate desire of Arnhold to adopt the profession of arms. Accustomed to see them play together as children, and liking the society of the generous and spirited boy, Ludovic forgot the danger, when their childhood passed away, of their affection assuming a totally different character. It was so, and Ludovic now saw with deep grief, that his daughter was unalterably attached to the youthful soldier.

If Theresa was unhappy, her father was scarcely less so; he blamed his own imprudence; and on contrasting the characters of the two youths, a violent conflict between his feelings and his duty arose in his breast; but the stern honor of the soldier triumphed, and he deemed himself bound to complete the sacrifice. Unable, however, to endure the sight of her grief, he carried her to the abode of a youthful female friend, who formerly resided near them, but on her marriage had removed to a village about sixty miles distant. There he left Theresa, after receiving her solemn promise that she would return with him the day before that on which she should complete her eighteenth year. 'Father,' said she, with streaming eyes, 'I have never deceived you. If I live, I will return; but do not grieve too deeply, should my heart break in this fearful struggle.' The old hussar dashed away a tear which strayed down his scarred cheek, embraced his child and departed.

Time wore gradually away, and at last the day arrived which was to seal Theresa's fate. It found her in a state of torpid despair. Exhausted by her previous struggles, all feeling seemed dead: but her mind was awakened to new suffering. A friend arrived to conduct her to her father. The good Ludovic lay, apparently on the bed of death; and with breathless impatience Theresa pursued her journey.

On her arrival, her father's sick room was not solitary. The detested Karl was there, and there too was the youthful hussar. 'My child,' said Ludovic, 'my days are numbered; my fate must soon be decided, and, alas! yours also! To my dying brother I solemnly promised, that on this day I would offer you to his son for his bride. Without fulfilling my engagement, I could not die in peace; even the grave would afford no rest. Can you sacrifice yourself for my future repose?' 'I can—I will,' cried the unfortunate Theresa, sinking on her knees, 'so help me Heaven!' 'Heaven will bless a dutiful child!' said Ludovic, with fervor.—'Karl, draw near.'' Karl obeyed—Theresa shuddered.

"Karl," said Ludovic, 'you say you love my child; cherish her, I conjure you, as you hope for future happiness. In her you will possess a treasure; but I must warn you, she will bring you but one portion of my possessions"—Karl started and retreated a few steps. "That, however," continued Ludovic, "which I look upon as my greatest earthly treasure, I give you with my daughter. You Karl, believe me to have some virtues. Alas! alas! you know not the secret sins which have sullied my life—the rapine, the murder—but enough of this! I have confessed to my spiritual father, and have obtained absolution from the dark catalogue—but on condition that I leave all my wealth to the church as an atonement for my transgressions. I could not forget that I was a father: I pleaded the destitute state of my child—I implored, I entreated—at length I wrung from the pious father his consent that I should retain my greatest treasure for my Theresa. I choose my saddle. Keep it, dear child, in remembrance of an affectionate father. And you, Karl, are you satisfied to relinquish worldly goods for the welfare of my soul? Are you content to take my daughter with this portion?'

'Fool!' exclaimed Karl, 'doting idiot! how dare you purchase exemption from punishment at my expense? Your wealth is mine; your possessions must be the portion of my bride. I will reclaim them from those rapacious monks and tear them from the altar!'

'You cannot, you dare not,' replied Ludovic, raising his voice in anger; 'my agreement with your father had reference to my daughter only—my wealth formed no part of it.'

'Driveller! dotard!' vociferated Karl, 'think you that I will accept a portionless bride? You must seek some other fool for your purpose; I renounce her.'

'Give her to me, father!' cried Arnhold; 'I swear to cherish and protect her while I live. Give her to me, and when she shall be the beloved wife of my bosom; I will live for her—aye, and die for her!'

Karl laughed in mockery. 'You value life but little,' said he, 'to talk of sacrificing it for a woman. I never knew one worth the trouble of winning, and least of all Theresa.'

The young hussar laid his hand on his sabre. Theresa threw herself between them. At the same moment Ludovic sprang from his couch, tore the covering from his head, snatched his saddle from the wall where it hung, seized his sabre, with one stroke laid it open, and a stream of gold bezants, oriental pearls, and sparkling jewels, fell on the floor.—'Wretch! worm! vile clod of earth! art thou not justly punished? Hence, reptile! begone before I forget that thou art of my blood!" Ludovic raised his sabre, and the dastardly Karl fled, without daring to give utterance to the imprecation which hung on his colourless lips.

Trampling under foot the costly jewels which lay strewed around, Theresa rushed forward and embraced her father, exclaiming, 'Is not this a dream? Are you indeed restored to me! Can this bliss be real?'

'Forgive me my child,' exclaimed Ludovic, 'the pain I have been oblige to give your gentle heart. My effort to make that wretch resign his claim to your hand has been successful. Grudge not that part of our store has been appropriated to the holy chuch—not to purchase forgiveness of sins I mentioned, and of which, thank Heaven, I am guiltless, but to be the blessed means of saving you from a miserable fate. Kneel down, my children—aye, support her, Arnhold—lay her innocent head on your bosom, and receive the fervent benediction of an old hussar!'

The following *Battle of the Vials* is from Narayatt's "Japhet in search of a father."

Homer has sung the battle of gods, demigods, and heroes; Milton the strife of angels; Swift has been great in his battle of the Books; but I am not aware that the battle of the vials has as yet been sung, and it requires a greater genius than was to be found in those who portrayed the conflict of heroes, demigods, gods, angels, or books, to do adequate justice to the mortal strife which took place between the lotions, potions, draughts, pills and embrodations. I must tell the the story as well as I can, leaving it as an outline for a future epic.

Burning with all the hate which infuriated the breasts of the two houses of Capulet and Montague, had each day been increasing from years of "biting thumbs" at each other, and yet no excuse presented itself for the affray, Timothy Oldmixon—for on such an occasion it would be a sin to omit his whole designation—Timothy Oldmixon, I say, burning with hate and eager with haste, turning a corner of the street with his basket well filled with medicines hanging on his left arm, encountered equally eager in his haste, the red haired Mercury of Mr. Ebenezer Plegit. Great was the concussion of the opposing baskets, dire was the crash; of many of the vials, and dreadful was the mingled odour of the abominations which escaped, and poured through the wicker insterstices. Two ladies from Billingsgate, who were near, indulging their rhetorical powers, stopped short. Two tom cats, were on an adjacent roof just fixing their eyes of enmity, and about to fix their claws, turned their eyes to the scene below. Two political antagonists stopped their noisy arguments. Two dustmen ceased to ring their bells; and two little urchins eating cherries from the crowns of their hats, lost sight of their fruit and stood aghast with fear. They met, and met with such violence that they each rebounded many paces; but like stalwart knights, each kept his basket and his foot. A few seconds to recover breath; one withering, fiery look from Timothy, returned by his antagonist, one flash of the memory in each to tell them that they each had the *law* on their side, and "Take that!" was roared by Timothy, planting a well directed blow with his dexter and dexterous hand upon the sinister and sinisterous eye of his opponent. "Take that!" continued he, as his adversary reeled back; take that, and be d—d to you for running against a *gentleman*.

He of the rubicund hair had retreated because so violent was the blow he could not help so doing, and we all must yield to fate. But it was not from fear. Seizing a vile potation that was labelled to be taken immediately, and hurling it with demoniacal force right on the chops of the courageous Timothy "take that!" cried he with a rancorous yell. The missile well directed as the sphears of Homer's heroes, came full upon the bridge of Timothy's nose and the fragile glass shivering, inflicted divers, wounds upon his phsiognomy, and at the same time poured forth a dark burnt sienna-colored balsam, to heal them giving pain unutterable. Timothy, disdaining to lament the agony of his wounds, followed the example of his antogonist, and hastily seizing a similar bottle of much larger dimensions, threw it with such force that it split between the eyes of his opponent. Thus with these dreadful weapons did they commence the mortal strife.

The lovers of good order, or at least fair play, gathered round the combatants, forming an almost impregnable ring, but of sufficient dimension to avoid the missiles "*go it red head!*" "*Bravo, white apron!*" resounded on every side.—Draughts now met draughts in their passage through the circumambient air, and exploded like shells over a beseiged town. Boluses were fired with precisin of cannon shot, pill boxes were thrown with such force that they burst like grape and cannister, white acids and alkalies hissed, as they neutralized each other's power, with all the venom of expiring snakes. "Bravo! white apron!" "Red head for ever!" resounded on every side as the conflict continued with unabated vigor. The amunition was fast expending on both sides, when Mr. Ebenezer Pleggit, hearing the noise and perhaps smelling his own drugs, was so unwisely foolhardy, as to break through the sacred ring, advancing from behind with uplifted cane to fell the redoubtable Timothy, when a mixture of his own, hurled by his own red haired champion, caught him in his open mouth, breaking against his only two remaining front teeth, extracting them as the discharged liquid ran down his throat and turning him sick as a dog. He fell, was taken away on a shutter, and it was some days before he was again to be seen in his shop dispensing those medicines which, on this fatal occasion, he would but too gladly have dispensed with.

Reader have you not elsewhere read in the mortal fray between knights, when the casque has been beaten off, the shield lost, and the sword shivered, how they have resorted to closer and more deadly strife with their daggers raised on high? Thus it was with Timothy: his means had failed, and disdained any longer to wage a distant combat, he closed vigorously with his panting enemy, overthrew him in the first struggle, seizing from his basket the only weapons which remained, one single vial and one single box of pills. As he sat upon his prostrate foe, first he forced the box of pills into his gaping mouth, and then with the lower end of the vial he drove it down his throat, as a gunner rams home the wad and shot into a thirty-two pound caronade. Choked with the box, the fallen knight held up his hands for quarter; but Timothy continued untill the end of the vial, breaking out the top and bottom of the pasteboard receptacle, forty-and eight of antibilious pills rolled in haste down red head's throat. Timothy seized his basket and amid the shouts of triumph walked away.—His fallen crested adversary coughed up the remnants of the pasteboard once more breathed, and was led disconsolate to the neighboring pump; while Timothy regained our shop with his blushing honors thick upon him.

Speech of a Prosecuting Attorney in Indiana.—Now gentlemen of the jury this am a case. But I'll first tell you one thing, ever since I have been prosecuting attorney, there is certain big bugs of the law that have tried to ride over me rough shod; but thank God I have risen triumphantly above the rights and liberties of the law, yes I rises indignantly above the jurisdiction of civility in a blaze of glory.

A country pedagogue once having the misfortune to have his school house burnt down, was obliged to remove to a new one, where he reprimanded one of his boys, who misspelt a number of words, by telling him he did not spell as well as when he was in the old schoolhouse, "Well, thomehow or nother," said the urchin with a scowl, "I can't stackly git the *hang* of this ere new schoolhouse."

The Salem Landmark a paper that has already been the cause of several assaults, lawsuits, and broken heads by its violent language while advocating the cause of temperance, is now engaged to annihilate the use of tobacco—speaking of the impropriety of its use by clergymen, it remarks:

"What a splendid figure the apostle Paul would have made had he gone about to proclaim the sublime truths of Christianity, with a quid of tobacco and a "long nine" in his mouth."

Mechanics.—If there is any situation truly enviable, it is that of an industrious mechanic, who by his own unaided exertions has established a respectable place in society; who commencing in poverty, by his skill and perseverance overcomes every obstacle, vanquishes every prejudice, and builds up for himself a reputation whose value is enhanced to others.—And let it be remembered that this situation is attainable to all who have health and practical knowledge of their business; industry and virtuous ambition are seldom exerted in vain.

Map of the Moon.—A new lunar map has been some time preparing in England, which promises to be of much utility to those engaged in astronomical pursuits. With the improvements now going on in the construction of instruments, it will soon be determined whether that body is really inhabited or not. It has been fully ascertained that there is as much land in the moon as on the surface of the earth; and if the races of animals existing there are organized for living in an extremely cold climate, it may be proved, perhaps, in the sequel, that the population of men and animals is quite equal to those of our own obscure globe.

Ærial Plant.—The burning sands of hot climates, even at Carsfield, at the Cape of Good Hope, which are so arid and scorched that no water can be extracted from them, are the soil in which the most succulent vegetables of which we have any knowledge flourish. So deleterious, indeed, is a wet season to their growth, that they are destroyed by it.—There are also various tribes of vegetables that are destitute of roots, and which can only be supported and nourished by the air, and the moisture it contains. It is stated that the ærial Epidendron, (*Epidendron flos æris,*) which is a native of Java, is plucked up by the inhabitants, on account of the elegance of its leaves, the beauty of its flowers, & the exquisite ordor it diffuses, and suspended by a silken cord from the ceiling of their apartments, where it continues from year to year, to put forth new leaves, to display new blossoms, and exhale new fragrance, tho' fed only by the air.

The entrance of the young King of Persia into Teheran, in December last, is described as peculiarly magnificent, and marked with all the characteristic ceremonies of oriental splendor. His majesty mounted his splendid charger at the hour fixed by the astrologers—the saddle was embossed with precious stones—the footmen of the court, the lands, and the cavalry were in richest costume—camel oxen, and sheep were sacrifised on the road side as he passed, and bottles filled with liquors, and adorned with flowers, broken, as is the usage. The ambassadors of England and Russia were in the train, and artillery, and companies with congreve rockets. After ascending the throne, and receiving the visits of the great dignitaries, the ceremonies closed.

RHODE ISLAND—MR. WEBSTER.

The Providence Journal contains a speech delivered by the Hon. Tristam Burgess, at a meeting of his fellow citizens in that town on Friday last. It occupies over two pages in small type. Towards the close of the Orator's remarks, we find the following paragraphs:

Let every man remember that his vote may carry the whole election. Let him feel that on him, and his exertions may rest the whole weight of the whole interests of our whole country. I call on all men of all parties, to leave holders of offices under Executive patronage, the slaves of power, the Tories of these times as their fathers left the Tories of the Revolution; & come to the rescue of the country, to the rescue of the Constitution, the preservation of the laws, the salvation of liberty.

If we triumph now, we cannot be defeated in August; and we shall then select representatives, who may elect a President of the U. States. Three candidates have already been nominated. White in the south; M'Clean in the west. Webster in the east. The friends of Judge White say he is in truth what Jackson *promised* to be. It is enough for us, that the host of executive favorites are *against him and he against them.* M'Clean is a man *good and true*, a Whig a patriot a statesman. Webster I—but why should I speak of Webster? There is not a man in a city, or village, or on a plantation, or in the wilderness, or in a cabin of any State or Territory, but can talk, and tell of Webster, the orator, the statesman, the great Champion of the Constitution. He is, in soul as in his own native mountains, with their eternal snows. Rocks may be rent or moved, but nothing in the storm or the tempests of party, can touch his integrity. Who that feels proud of his country would not be proud to have *such a man* for President of the U. States.

May not God have suffered our country to run into wilderness, and teem with monsters, for the last eight years, that he might call out this moral, this political Hercules, to clear and restore to us again our country! If all honest men do their duty, then these men will be highest on the list of candidates, in the Electorial Colleges; and leaving the caucus candidate, the successor nominated by Gen. Jackson, they will come before the House of Representatives, for a selection of one from that number, for President. The great interest, which I have just examined, may be considered and by all parties, such a course of administration as will secure them, be most solemnly stipulated; and when the rights of the people are secured, that the House will select the man most likely, with safety to all and with glory to our country, to administer the executive government.—Here Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, a potency as efficient as the most extensive and powerful State. Never again, do I wish to see a President, in any other manner, elected. I wish to perpetuate our union, by preserving the small, from being swallowed up by the great States; and prevent a President from riding into power, on such a tide of popularity, as may; if it has not already, swept away laws, constitution, and liberty.

Louisiana Legislature.—This body have passed a bill imposing a tax on all passengers arriving in that city by ships or steamboats coming from beyond the limits of the State—every cabin passenger to pay $1, and every deck and steerage passenger half a dollar. To levy this impost, two collectors are appointed, at a per centage salary not exceeding $3000 each per annum. They are empowered to swear every captain or owner of vessels and steamboats to give a faithful return of the number, names, ages and parentages and sex, &c. of their passengers; to have a lien on the boats or vessels, or institute a suit for recovery of the actual or presumed amount of the tax, and to hold the consignees as well as the owners amenable to its being paid.

The revenue so levied is to be equally divided—one-half to be appropriated to the charity hospital; and the other half to be equally distributed to the male orphan asylum, the female ditto, and the primary schools of N. Orleans—that is after the $6000 are deducted to pay the collectors, and the amount of all expenses incurred in suits, &c.

Another section of the bill laying the tax on passengers imposes a tax on keepers of taverns and grog-shops, coffee-houses, and billiard tables, of $100 a year, the like sum on exchange brokers, and $200 on negro traders, and $25 on all retailers, to collect which an officer is to be appointed with a salary of $3000 a year. Another section imposes a tax of $1000 annually on the agents in the city of all foreign insurance offices, and enacts that all real estate becoming the property of a foreigner shall be subject to a tax of 10 per cent.

SCHOOL LAW.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools, passed the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the tax authorised to be assessed and levied by the several school divisions and districts by the act entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed the first day of April one thousand eight hundred & thirty four, (to which this is a supplement) shall be assessed and levied on the same articles as the State Tax is now assessed & levied on, and on all posts of profit, professions, trades, occupations or callings, one and a half times the amount assessed on the same for county purposes, *and the tax on unseated Lands is to be collected in the same manner as county taxes.*

Sec. 2. Where any township or district in any school division votes in the negative, on the question of accepting the law to which this is a supplement, said township or district shall not be compelled to accept the same, although a majority of the delegates to the joint meeting of said division vote in the affirmative, but said township or district shall be in like condition with regard to said law as if a majority of said joint delegate meeting had voted in the negative.

Sec. 3. The office of Inspector is hereby abolished, and all the duties of said inspectors are transferred to the directors of the several districts.

Sec. 4. When the affirmative votes on the acceptance of the law to which this is a supplement, are a minority of the joint meeting of the delegates of any division, the tax voted to be raised by said affirmative delegates shall be levied, assessed and collected in the same manner as if a majority of said joint meeting had voted in the affirmative.—And said minority shall have the same power to call meetings of the people within their several districts, as the joint meeting would have had, had a majority thereof voted in the affirmative, and this is declared to be the meaning of the law to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 5. In any case where a majority of the qualified citizens of any school district, assembled agreeably to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, shall decide against accepting the law, and that no tax shall be levied for common schools, the acts of assembly to provide for the education of the poor shall be continued in force in said district for the current year; and every such district for that year shall be entitled to no part of the State appropriation; but the amount which such district would have been entitled to, had it determined to levy a tax for common schools, shall remain and accumulate in the county treasury for two years for the use of such district: *Provided*, That if within that time such district shall not levy a tax as aforesaid, then the proportion to which district would have been entitled, shall be distributed among the other districts in each county which shall have levied a tax.—*And Provided*, That such accumulation for any district shall not a second time be allowed, but the money shall be distributed among the districts as provided by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, until such district shall accept the law and levy a tax as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. In all meetings of the people in the several districts directed by the act to which this is a supplement, no persons shall be entitled to vote except those who are entitled to vote for members of the legislature.

Sec. 7. Immediately after the passage of this supplement, the Secretary of this Commonwealth shall cause circular letters, with the said supplement attached thereto, to be addressed to the county commissioners of each county, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to publish the same in one and not more than two newspapers in the county, if there be one or more published therein, for three successive weeks, in such manner as shall secure the timely organization under this supplement, according to the provisions thereof, the expense to be defrayed out of the county treasury.

RESOLUTION

Relative to the Gettysburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Road.

WHEREAS, The legislature, by an act entitled, "An act authorising the Incorporation of the Gettysburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Road Company" passed the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and its several supplements, authorized a subscription on behalf of the State of twenty thousand dollars to the stock of said company—*And whereas*, the commissioners and stockholders of said company have not been able to comply with the conditions necessary to entitle them to the advantages of said subscription,

Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That as soon as security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Governor for the completion of said road from Gettysburg to Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin, the solid part thereof fourteen feet wide, then the Governor shall incorporate those who may be subscribers thereto, and draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in their favor for the amount of the undrawn subscription of twenty thousand dollars heretofore authorised, and the state shall receive certificates of stock to that amount; the time for completing said road is hereby extended for five years, and JAMES D. PAXTON and JAMES A. THOMPSON, are appointed additional commissioners.

FIRE ON THE RAIL ROAD.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Yesterday, soon after the cars had departed from Bordentown, and when about two miles from the Sand Hills, the conductor discovered that the baggage was on fire. The engine was immediately stopped, and every exertion used to extinguish the flames; but being some distance from water, and procuring but two buckets, the fire soon obtained such a headway, that it was found impracticable to put it out. Efforts were now made to obtain an axe to cut away the sides of the car—but this could not be procured; and the only resort was to capzise it, when it rolled over, and unfortunately rested bottom up, preventing any access to the trunks, &c. The passengers, (and there were upwards of two hundred) had to stand by and witness the destruction of their property, saving now and then an article as it could be snatched from the flames. The wind blew very fresh, and the fire was seen at a great distance, and many persons came from the Sand Hills, a distance of three or four miles, but only to witness the destruction that was going on. Knowing that the cars bound south were approaching, an engine was sent off to stop them. Besides the passengers' baggage, the mail bag was totally burnt, with all the newspapers. The letters were also much mutilated, many of them burnt, but the number is not ascertained. The number lost cannot be known until we learn the amount of the mail sent from Philadelphia, as the way bill which accompanied it was burnt. A scorched bundle of letters has been received, and the superscriptions on forty-four were decyphered. How the fire originated has not been ascertained, but it is believed to have caught from a spark from the chimney of the engine. The loss is great, but we have not been able to ascertain the amount. We have heard various sums mentioned, from 5 to 10,000 dollars. Many of the passengers were left entirely destitute, and we have heard of some peculiar cases of misfortune. Among the number is that of a lady with a child who had a journey of more than six hundred miles to perform, and who lost every vestige of her property. Some of the passengers returned immediately to Philadelphia; and those who came on, on their arrival on board the steamboat at Amboy, held a meeting, and endeavored to ascertain the amount each had lost. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the Railroad Company, and to lay the case before them.—*Com. Adv.*

The following additional particulars, we copy from the Gazette:

Among the passengers who were the greatest sufferers, were Mrs. R——e, of Boston, and Mrs. Austin, of the Theatre. The former lost a large quantity of valuable clothing, worth fifteen hundred dollars, but fortunately saved her diamonds and other jewelry. Mrs. Austin also lost all her baggage, including many valuable articles of dress, but saved a box of jewels, which was providentially taken from the centre of her trunk.

A German gentleman and his wife, who lost all their clothing, were fortunate enough to recover a tin box, which was in one of their trunks, containing documents necessary for the recovery of a large estate in Europe, whither he is proceeding for that purpose.

Mr. Knowles, of Amherst, (Mass.) had a package in his trunk, containing fifteen thousand dollars, which was fortunately rescued from the flames, the top of the trunk having been burnt up. We understand the money was put in his charge by one of the Philadelphia banks, for a New York bank.

We understand the agent of the Company acted with great coolness and intrepidity, and did every thing in his power to arrest the progress of the flames.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday says:

"We understand from the agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, that the fire which took place yesterday, beyond Bordentown, amongst the baggage, was not occasioned by the sparks from the engine, (which were blown in a different direction,) but from the ignition of a large quantity of Lucifer matches, which were in some case or trunk in the crate which took fire, and which must have been ignited by friction. It is said that a bushel of them were found under the car, after the fire. Some particulars, in confirmation of this statement, are contained in a letter from the agent at Bordentown."

RICHMOND, April 19.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

The facilities for travelling are now so great, that "time and space" are almost "annihilated." The writer of this article a few days ago was breathing the mountain air, (some of it a little smoking, by the way) and had traversed a distance of 231 miles, spending half a day in the pursuit of his business, in one of the cities.

From Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, a distance of 83 miles, the travel by Railway including stoppages, averages 12 miles an hour. A portion of the route was performed at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and even about the curved parts, at about three minutes to the mile.

We met with a gentleman in Washington, who, 13 hours previous, had been to Philadelphia; and he informed us that on the Amboy Railway, the cars moved at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Upon the completion of the Rail roads between Baltimore and Washington and between Fredericksburg and Richmond, a trip to N. York, from this city, will be but the work of 24 hours.

The Baltimore Rail Road Company now employ more than 1200 burthen cars; and the quantity of flour sent from Harper's Ferry alone amounts to more than 500 barrels per day.

The Ministers of Charles the Tenth.

Monsieur Polignac and his fellows confined in the fortress of Ham in Normandy, must have had a sorry time.—They could doubtless now be liberated without danger, and their six years confinement ought to be considered a sufficient penance for carrying into effect the behests of a tyrant. The following is from a French Journal:—

"A person just returned from Ham relates that he found the four prisoners there sustaining their confinement with a dignity which ought to conciliate all parties. They are constantly endeavoring to prevent their friends from petitioning for their liberation. They are determined not to solicit any favor. They have not the trifling indulgences granted even to the most ordinary prisoners. They are guarded by 6000 men and every night no fewer than 75 sentinels are posted round their chambers. As to the Prince de Polignac, the noble resignation of the man must cause those who are most prejudiced against the minister to become the friend of the prisoner. M. de Peyronnet has not quitted his chamber for two years; still his spirit is not broken nor is his mind idle, and he supports his captivity with the greatest firmness."

A NEW STATE.

A German paper contains the information, that some scattered tribes of Jews, who maintained a sort of Independence for a long time, about the southern coasts of Arabia, have lately been visited by Capt. Owen. He discovered that an Israelite, of the name of Mahomet Bin-Akel, has founded among them a new sovereignty; and raised himself to the rank of Sultan Morbut and Dschoffar. By means of his wealth, he has purchased a thousand Nubians, whom he has formed into an army, and with this imposing force he has conquered the whole coast from Feutar to Ganew and Hadramond.

Sale of Wool.—A Claremont, N. H. paper says, that Dr. Leonard Jarvis of that town, sold a few days since, 18,000 pounds of wool—all of his own raising, and received for the same about 14 thousand dollars.

The following incident lately occurred at Munich in Bavaria. A child of two years of age which had been conveyed in its coffin to the burial house, at the moment when it was about to be committed to the grave, was found sitting up in the coffin, gaily amusing itself with the flowers with which the body had been decorated preparatory to interment, without appearing disturbed by the unaccustomed scene by which it was surrounded. On being addressed, the child requested to be carried to its mother.

The immense commerce of London is still increasing. In 1835 the number of vessels arrived was about four thousand; in 1834 it was nearly five thousand, with a proportionate increase of tonage.

Wooden Tar.—We have heard of wooden nutmegs, oak leaf cigars, horn gun flints—and even bass wood pumpkin seeds—but we were yesterday called to witness an imposition in the *tar line* that surpasses them all. It was practised on a Cordage Manufacturer of this place.

It appears that he was called upon yesterday, by a *Northern and Southern Yankee*, for the purpose of selling him some Tar, which he had on a Boat just arrived. The bargain was made—the Tar delivered—and the cash paid—when on opening the barrels, (the Tar merchant being among the missing,) it was found that every barrel was half filled *with blocks of wood.—Wheeling Gaz.*

The Wheel of Fortune.—A laborer who has for many years been in the employ of Mr. Giles, of Lambside Farm, near Holbeton, and who bears an excellent character for sobriety and industry, last week received a letter acquainting him with the death of a relative in India, and *by* this event no less a sum than £30,000 is placed at his disposal, together with much land, (built on) in one of the most populous parts of London. This sudden and unexpected change of fortune might have turned some heads, but this truly honest man rose the next morning as usual and attended his daily avocations, without any apparent alteration, observing that "he had only *heard* of it, but had not GOT it."—*London paper.*

Curious Phenomenon.—The Weekly Messenger (Indiana,) states, that on Saturday, the 4th inst. as the steamboat Portsmouth was ascending the Ohio River from Louisville, "a large globe of fire passing through the atmosphere, alighted on the top of the sight-pole, and continued there for a considerable time—the night being unusually dark, gave it a more terrific appearance. The officers, crew, and passengers were much alarmed; and the officers and crew thinking it ominous of some serious event, as she had been an unfortunate boat, deserted her."

A NEW BOAT.

The Yankees have adapted *india rubber* cloth to the construction of boats.—They make two bags, air tight, shaping them like the floats of Burden's steam boat, and when they wish to go upon the water, they blow the bags full, lay some boards across them, and are fitted out for a fishing voyage. The experiment has been tried, and it works admirable. If some unskilful hand in the voyage, like the seamen we read of in the old books, should happen to let the wind out of the bags, there would be a terrible blow up.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

Rare flower.—Perhaps few of our readers are aware of the effects which may be produced on fruits and flowers by what is commonly called budding, or inoculating the limbs of trees. We yesterday saw a flower, from the garden of a gentleman of this county, (who has made many experiments of this kind,) combining the qualities of the rose and peach blossom. The stem and leaf were of the peach, except that the latter was slighily serrated, similar to the rose leaf; the leaves of the flower were of the color of the peach, and taste of the rose; the farina resembled that of the peach blossom.

There were asparagus and cucumbers in the market, and ice in the gutters, on Saturday week, in Philadelphia.

GRANT THORNBURN, in giving an account in the N. York Mirror of some of the "providential means" by which he made $75,000 by buying and selling the old Methodist meeting house in N. York, says that he purchased it of men whom he was wont to amuse when they were boys, by the following means:

"The shop stood in a yard with a gate fronting the street: whenever a large dog came into the yard, I ran out, shut the gate, secured the dog, and having fastened a tin pan to his leg or his tail, kept him shut up till the school was dismissed, when we sent him a thundering up Broadway, the boys in full chase."

If that is the way that Mr. Thornburn ingratiated himself into favor with the boys, and thus made the money, we shall scarcely envy him his possessions.—*U. S. Gaz.*

FLYING IN THE AIR.

An æronaut made a balloon ascension at Cincinnati on the 8th inst. with the intention of remaining in the air as long as his gas would sustain him.—The daily Gazette of the 10th has the following notice of the ascension:

Mr. Clayton made a splendid ascent in his balloon on Wednesday afternoon. The day was fair, but the atmosphere a little hazy. The wind set very nearly due east. Some delay occurred, so that the ascension did not take place until near 5 o'clock. The balloon ascended with great rapidity. In its first flight the course was north of east, but as it rose higher the current of air carried it a little south of east. It rose high and was carried onward with such velocity that in 20 minutes it was out of sight.

The Æronaut was on his first adventure. His bearing was firm and confident. He set out on the hooping entirely above the basket. He threw out the dog, in a basket and parachute, when at a certain height the dog came safe to land. Mr. Clayton intended to proceed until his supply of gas should be exhausted. He has not been heard from, nor do we expect to hear from him for several days.

Not a single orange, it is said, will this year come from St. Augustine—most of the trees have suffered so much from the severe winter. Of the lemons and limes not a tree is left. Whole loss estimated at $800,000.

The following remark occurs in Pitkin's new work on statistics:

"And we cannot but observe in this place, that the temperance now practised on board most of these whale ships, contributes, in no small degree, to the success of these long and hazardous voyages. We are happy to be able to state, that, in April, 1834, no less than one hundred and sixty eight of the whale ships of New Bedford, were what were called temperance ships, furnishing no spirituous liquors except for the medicine chest."

The town of Caylus, eight leagues from Montauban, (in France) has been the scene of a most deplorable event. A young man having been severely wounded in the head in a quarrel with another, Dr. Pestat was called in, and found it necessary to perform the operation of trepanning. On the third day after, on the approach of the doctor to the bed of the patient, the latter pulled out a long knife, which he had concealed under the bed-quilt, and plunged it into the body of the unfortunate physician, who in two hours after expired. Whether the patient was actually mad in consequence of the injury in his head, or committed the fatal act under the excitement of revenge or passion, from an opinion that the doctor had, in the operation, been only making an experiment upon him, and had put him to unnecessary pain and danger, was not ascertained.—*Quotidienne.*

A Fact.—"There is one single fact that one may oppose to all the wit and all the argument of infidelity, that no man ever repented of Christianity on his death-bed."—*Hannah More's Life.*

Sunday.—"A day when they who fear their creditors go abroad, and they who fear God stay at home."—*Ib.*

☞ We are informed by Capt. Ballchard, of Bark Caroline, from Bahia, that on the morning of the 25th of January, an insurrection of the Slaves took place, and would have proved a very serious affair, but for the Police having obtained information a few hours previous, which enabled them to put the garrison on the alert. About 150 of the negroes were killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners. Three soldiers and one citizen were the only whites that were killed. The U. S. Sloop-of-war Erie was lying in the harbor at the time; the Commander of which volunteered the services of the marines and sailors to quell the insurrection. *N. Y. Com.*

PRINTER'S RETREAT, (Ind.) March 28.

MURDER WILL OUT!

Fugiendo in media sæpe ruitur fata.

Some 16 years ago, some fiend in human shape, for the purpose of robbery, shot the only inmate of a cabin, a female of some 18 or 20 years of age. The facts, as now impressed on my mind, were as follows:—a family of the name of ROMRIL, consisting of an aged female, some 2 or 3 sons, and one or two daughters, emigrated to this country from England, and settled in Cincinnati—shortly afterwards the boys entered a large fraction of land on Long run, in this county—Philip Romril and his unfortunate sister came and settled on the land.—On a certain Saturday, the brother went to Vevay to purchase some necessaries and did not return until nightfall—the night being dark, he called at his neighbor's about a mile and a half off and got a torch to light him, which soon went out and he had to grope his lonely way through the frightful and benighted hollows, that led to his blood-stained home—at last, he reached the door, it was open and all within was still as death—no sister came with open arms to receive him, as she was wont to do—no fire blazed to warm his chilled and wearied limbs, he entered the house and found trunks and boxes broken open and their contents strewed about the floor—he approached the fire-place but found no fire—he called his sister repeatedly by name, but she answered him not—at last, he found her, cold and lifeless.—You, my reader, can imagine his feelings at that moment, I will not attempt to portray what they ought or might have been. He was then compelled to retrace his steps to his neighbors for fire—he and his neighbor, (Robert Bakes,) returned to the house and found her as before described—it appeared that she was sitting on a stool, combing her hair, when she was shot—her hair was very long & beautiful, and hung down in her lap where the comb was found.

The assassin had evidently put the muzzle of the rifle through a little window back of the bed and shot her in the back—the ball entered the left clavicle, passed through her heart and stuck in her clothes, having come out near the right nipple. All the trunks, boxes and drawers had been broken open with an axe, but nothing taken—money being their object, of which they found none. Several persons were taken up on suspicion of being the murderers and discharged. Three or four days after the murder, a William Higgins was apprehended for stealing a gun, and escaped from jail at Madison, Jefferson county, and he has never been heard from until recently—an affidavit charging him with the murder had also been filed against him. He sold a rifle two days after the murder to a boat's crew descending the river, carrying a bullet corresponding in size and weight with the fatal one. The bullet is still in the possession of the editor, who was an acting justice of the peace at the time, and made every effort in his power to ferret out the murderer. Report says, that William Higgins has recently been hung at Natchez; and under the gallows, confessed being the murderer of Miss ROMRIL.—*Messenger.*

We hear that on Friday night last, at the President's Mansion, the slumbers of the family were disturbed by an incident, with all the particulars of which we are not acquainted, but we believe is substantially described thus: The sleep of the President was broken by the noise of some one at the door of his chamber, endeavoring, apparently, to obtain entrance into it. On the President's demanding who it was, and what was his object, the intruder answered that he was trying (or wanted to find the way) to get out. The noise having roused some members of the family sleeping in adjacent rooms, they promptly repaired to the spot, and succeeded in arresting the offender. On being examined, the first impression, that his object, in attempting to get into the President's room, was personal violence, entirely gave way before the fact that he was without arms or weapons of offence of any kind; he was an ordinary person of the appearance of a day laborer, who had, to all appearance, got into the house with a view to plunder, but missed at the same time his way and object. In order to keep the fellow safe until the morning, when he could be sent before a magistrate, he was locked up in an apartment on the premises usually occupied as a stable, but at the time vacant, where it was supposed he would be safe enough till morning. When the morning came, however, the bird had flown; having escaped out of a window or aperture of some sort, which was at such a height from the ground that no one supposed he could possibly reach it.—*Nat. Int.*

Respite.—The Governor has again respited JOSEPH BLUNDIN, under sentence of death, in the Doylestown prison, to Friday the 29th May next. We understand, says the Bucks County Intelligencer, the reason given for this second respite is, that in consequence of his case having been brought before the Legislature, the prisoner had begun to entertain hopes that his punishment by death would not take place, and consequently, had neglected that preparation for death, which, under other circumstances, he would have been likely to make. The Governor has, therefore, extended the time for his execution, with a view to give him an opportunity to prepare for the doom which will then, undoubtedly, be visited upon him.

A most furious tornado was experienced at Columbia, Tennessee, on the night of the 21st ult. Its entire duration is said to have been but a few minutes, in the course of which houses were torn from their foundations, trees uprooted and piled together, fences prostrated, and every thing within the scope of its fury beaten down and destroyed. Eight persons were killed, and fifteen or twenty badly wounded. The account says that "a negro girl belonging to a family in which four persons were killed, was blown into the fire and there confined by a beam until the storm was over, when, directed by her screams, assistance was afforded. In this excruciating situation she lay literally *roasting alive* for nearly an hour.—She is still alive. Some conception of the velocity of the wind may be had from the fact that in a green lynn tree, near Mr. Lusk's dwelling, is to seen sticking about 20 feet from the ground, a broad piece of *poplar plank*, firmly driven in to the depth of four or five inches, and at an angle of about 45 degrees *across the grain.*"

GERMANY.

The news of the death of the Emperor Francis is diffused all over Germany, and every where excits considerable interest as to what are to be the views of his successor. The Emperor is generally regretted. The statement of the Emperor's physicians, Baron V. Slipt and Elder V Raiman, relative to the opening of his body, has been published; it appears that various organs were diseased, that ossification had commenced in some parts, but that the immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, of the heart, and of its larger blood vessels, which was so violent and extensive that a cure was impossible.

The following is an extract of a letter written at Vienna the day of the Emperor's decease.

"At midnight the Emperor expressed a wish once more to see his children and brothers. They were immediately sent for, and having approached the bedside, the expiring monarch imparted to them his blessing, and lifting up both his hands to heaven, said with fervor—"I conjure you, my dear children, you who witness my departure, to reflect on the present scene. Be pious and united, and heaven will bless you." After these words, delivered with effort, the royal sufferer fell into a state of exhaustion and the surrounding family withdrew. A few minutes afterwards the dying Monarch again revived, and requested to see the Archduke Palatine. They conferred together a few minutes. Soon afterwards the agony of death was visible, and the doors of the chamber were thrown open for the reception of the court, according to custom, in order that the last moments of the monarch should be witnessed. The corpse will be embalmed, and deposited in the royal vault at the Capuchins."

At the time of his death, the Emperor Francis II. was in his 67th year. He ascended the Imperial throne on the 11th of August, 1804, having enjoyed the dignity of King of Hungary and Bohemia for twelve years before. He married successively a Princess of Wurtemburg, a Neapolitan Princess, an Archduchess of Austria, and a Bavarian Princess. The present Emperor Ferdinand Charles Leopold Joseph Francis Marcellus, is a son of Francis II. by a daughter of Ferdinand IV, King of the Two Sicillies. His Imperial Majesty is now in his 42d year.—He was crowned King of Hungary in 1831. The Empress was a Sardinian Princess.

The death of the Emperor does not appear likely to make any alteration in the aspect of affairs in Europe. The present Emperor has confided the Administration to the officers of his late father's Government; and the affection which the people have evidently manifested for their late monarch, will no doubt be transferred to his son, who, from the accounts we have heard, appears worthy to be successor of such a sire.

Since the introduction of steam navigation, the trade between Ireland and England has greatly increased; and in one article is carried on to an extent that must, we think, surprise most persons in this country. The value of the eggs exported from Ireland is stated to average £500 per day! They are packed in crates, similar to those used for earthern ware, straw being interposed between the layers, each crate holding about 10,000 eggs. The dealers, it appears, preserve them fresh by anointing them, when newly laid, with butter, or some other unctuous substance. But if the eggs have been laid some time, or if any part of the shell is left unanointed, they will not keep.

In return for the eggs and other articles of provision sent to England, Ireland receives various sorts of manufactures, the introduction of which into many remote parts has a tendency to raise the Irish peasant to an equality with his English brother. To an equality! some may exclaim;—why is not the Irishman equal to the Englishman? That he is equal or superior to him in mental endowments is apparent; but there is a considerable inequality between them in the comforts of life, the Englishman being better fed, better clothed, and better lodged. The greater the intercourse, therefore, between the two countries, the better it must be for Ireland, the peasantry of which has been described as the most wretched in Europe. We rejoice in the prospect of a change that cannot be otherwise than favorable. *Balt. Gaz.*

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, (now open from Washington to eight [illegible] 108 miles,) has given a large accession of trade to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Although the latter company has about 1500 cars in operation along the entire line of road, flour and other articles of produce present themselves so rapidly and constantly, for transportation to this market, that accumulations can scarcely be prevented.—*Balt. Amer.*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 27, 1835.

☞Flour in Baltimore $4 87 to $5.

☞We publish no nomination for office from an anonymous source. The article signed "MANY," *purporting* to come from Petersburg, therefore, does not appear.

☞The semi-annual examination of the Students of *Pennsylvania College*, took place on Monday and Tuesday last; and the contest between the two Literary Societies on Wednesday evening. Being prevented from attendance by indisposition, and no communication having been furnished us upon the subject, we are unable to give a particular account of the exercises.

The Trustees of the College have determined to erect their Edifice on the northern side of the Borough, upon the first rising ground, west of the Newville road.

Gettysburg Female Academy.—The examination of the Pupils of this Institution took place on Thursday and Friday last, and resulted, as it has ever done, satisfactorily to those who witnessed it.—Diplomas were granted to Misses M. A. M'Lean, E. Swan, E. Macfarlane, and M. Paxton, who have completed the course of study in the Academy.

It is with feelings of regret we mention that the respected Principal of this Institution, (Mr. Marsden,) has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees, having been called to a Female Academy at Franklinton, near Baltimore. The Board have now measures in train to obtain a suitable successor; and the Academy will open at the end of the spring vacation—which will be the 24th of May next.

☞A very severe storm of wind and rain passed over this section of country on Monday afternoon last. About 2 miles south of town, it blew a complete hurricane—prostrating almost every thing in its progress. The house of Mr. Musser, part of Mr. J. Taney's, and the barn of Mr. Routsong, were blown down. No lives were lost. Many of the light articles in the houses were carried to a great distance. Stone fences were overthrown; and trees torn up by the roots.

Rhode Island.—Although the papers received yesterday do not furnish conclusive returns of the election, we infer that the Whig ticket for State Senate has prevailed. The other House of the Legislature stands 37 Whigs, 35 Administration men. Governor Francis has been re-elected by a majority of 124 votes over his opponent, Mr. Knight. The Providence Journal states that Gov. Francis received a large number of Whig votes. *Nat. Int.*

The charter election in the city of N. York, on Thursday week, resulted in the choice of C. W. Lawrence (Admin.) for Mayor, without opposition; and in the election of 11 Aldermen favorable to the administration, and 4 opposed to it. Assistant aldermen, 11 administration—4 opposition. There were 29,024 votes polled—6100 less than at the spring election.

It is officially announced, that the proper authorities of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, have signified their acceptance of the portions of the Cumberland Road within those States respectively, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, authorizing the expenditure of the sum of $346,186 for its final completion. The Road is thus *surrendered to the State Governmennts.* *Nat. Int.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Washington, 14th April, 1835.

Mr. Barry's commission, as Minister to Spain, has actually been made out and signed. You may be assured of this. He will leave the Post Office, it is said, in the course of this week. It has heretofore been supposed that Mr. *Kendall* would succeed him as acting Postmaster General; but a doubt has arised whether this would be lawful.

Mr. Henry Welsh has withdrawn from the editorship of the Harrisburg Reporter. The paper will be conducted upon the same principles as before.

It appears from the Harrisburg papers, that the amount of tolls received on the Canals and Rail roads of Pennsylvania, from Pennsylvania, from the first of November till the 28th of March last, was $100,460 57—and, for the week ending on the 4th inst. $14,920 68, besides 5 collectors, from whom returns have not been received.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer states that one of the lions, belonging to the Zoological Institute in N. York, was killed by a leopard which was kept in the same cage, at Norwalk, on Saturday last. The loss is less to be regretted, as the Institute have several, including some young ones, born in this country.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Ohio vs. Michigan.—The boundary question seems to be an absorbing matter with the folk in the vicinity of the disputed territory. The following is an extract from a letter, dated at Monroe, Michigan, April 4th:

"Yesterday, a serious riot took place at Toledo upon the disputed ground, and the rioters were arrested by our sheriff, by virtue of process from our Michigan courts, but the rioters were rescued out of the custody of our Sheriff, by the Ohio disorganizers, and they immediately went to the Ohio magistrates and plead guilty to the charge. To-morrow our Sheriff again goes there, with the posse of the county, to re-take the prisoners and their rescuers, which will in all probability bring the military into collision on both sides."

Gen. Jos. W. Brown, who has been appointed to the command of the military forces of the Territory, has his head-quarters at Monroe. Governor Lucas has his head-quarters at Perrysburg, 40 miles distant, organizing his militia, and is said to be determined upon protecting the Commissioners appointed by Ohio, in running the line, even at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. He also declares, according to the letter above quoted from, that he will never recede, notwithstanding the interposition of the General Government, and that he will take possession of the tract claimed by force. Messrs. Rush and Howard, however, the mediators appointed by the President, to reconcile the contending parties, held a conference at Monroe with the Acting Governor of Michigan on the 4th inst. and were to proceed to Perrysburg on the 6th, to endeavor to persuade Gov. Lucas to desist from his hostile measures. [We since learn that the mediation has been successful.]

Fruit.—There are different opinions, among the scientific and unlearned, with regard to the prospect of fruit the present season. Some will have it that all fruits of the peach kind are killed, and the apple, plumb and cherry considerably injured. Others maintain that all the fruits are injured in the bud, but that there will be some peaches, and fair crops of all others. Persons on whose judgment we rely, think that in low grounds there will be a failure, but in elevated and hilly situations abundant fruit crops.—*Har. Chron.*

Caterpillars.—The National Intelligencer stated some time ago, that on examination of the cocoons of caterpillars at Washington, it was ascertained that they had perished in consequence of the intensity of the cold. We were quite rejoiced at this information; but the opening of Spring has thrown a damper upon our anticipations, by exhibiting caterpillars' nests with myriads of young enclosed, "all alive and kicking." There is but one way of extirpating this insect, which is, whenever the nest is discovered, to tear it from the limb and destroy its inhabitants. This should be done early in the morning, before they leave their nest. In a few days, let the trees be examined again, and if nests are discovered, destroy them and their inmates; and by repeating this process a few times, you may rely upon the total disappearance of this ungainly, mischievous and destructive insect. *Ib.*

STATE LOAN.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has issued a notice, stating that proposals will be received at his Office, in Harrisburg, until one o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, the ninth day of May, for loaning to the Commonwealth the sum of $959,600—the principal to be reimburseable by the State, at any time after the first of July, 1865. Bids for the loans must be direct and explicit; no conditional or hypothetical proposal will be considered or received. Upon the acceptance of the proposals, the money is to be paid into the State Treasury, or into some commercial chartered bank of the state, to be designated by the Governor, in such proportions, and at such times, as he shall direct, and upon the delivery of receipts therefor from the Treasurer or Cashier, as the case may be, certificates of stock will be issued in such amounts as may be requested by the lenders. The money to be paid in instalments of not less than $250,000, at the times to be specified as above mentioned, so nevertheless, as to give to the lenders a reasonable notice when the same shall be wanted.—*Inq.*

From the St. Louis Republican, April 7.

Dreadful Fire.—*Burning of fifty-one horses.*—A terrible fire, threatening the destruction of the fairest portion of our city, broke out last night, a little after 12 o'clock, on Market street. It commenced in the interior of the heavy extensive livery stable owned by Messrs. Laveille and Morton, and at the time in the occupancy of Mr. John Calvert—The first intimation of the fire was given by the flames bursting from the building, and as it was built of wooden materials, and contained a large quantity of hay, and other provender, all efforts to save it were fruitless.

Attention was instantly directed to the rescue of the horses, but horrible to say, 51 of those noble animals are supposed to have been burned with the building. Others were let loose wild with agony and fright—their manes on fire, and presenting a terrifying spectacle: to relieve them from suffering several were shot down.

Wooden Nutmegs Outdone!

We have often heard of wooden nutmegs, horn-flints, wooden hams, &c. but an individual, a dealer in Yankee notions, who passed through this place last week, has put the cap-sheaf upon the whole catalogue, by the sale of onion-seed, which turns out to be *gympson-seed.*—The deception was practised upon several ladies, by the representations given as to the size of the onions they would produce. He stated that the seeds should be planted wide apart, as each would produce an onion "as large as the end of a barrel," and succeeded in selling to several ladies at six cents a spoonful. So much for gympson seed in the west.—*Ohio Pat.*

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

An atrocious outrage was lately perpetrated in the Cherokee Country, Georgia. A man by the name of Bishop, agent of the State, on the 2d of March, with about 20 armed men, went to the house of a Mr. Vann, a Cherokee, for the purpose of dispossessing him of the property which he held and which had been drawn in the state lottery by another individual. After some conversation between Bishop on the one side, and Vann and a Mr. Riley on the other in regard to the legality of the proceeding, Bishop rushed into the house at the head of his guard, asking "where is that d——d rascal Riley!" Riley occupied a room on the second floor, towards which he retreated when they came on, and called out from the head of the stairs, that "there was no need of bloodshed, for if Bishop would acknowledge he had taken forcible possession of him, he might throw his things out of the windows." Upon this Bishop cried out "hear that rascal; present arms and march up stairs, and the first man who gets a glimpse of him shoot him down."

The men advanced up the steps and some of them fired, without effect. Riley returned the fire; a dozen of them then fired up at him without touching him, he being protected by the staircase. He put out the barrel of his gun to deter their nearer approach. One of the men fired, and the ball, splitting the gun, wounded Riley severely in the head with a splinter. He called out—"Bear witness who shot that rifle, for I have been severely wounded." Bishop answered, tauntingly—"The State of Georgia fired that gun."

Riley went to his bed and laid down; the party of lawless ruffians went into his room, and after taking his papers and desk containing $110, carried him down, and without dressing his wounds, transported him forty-five miles through a snow storm, and lodged him in the dungeon of the jail at Cassville.

This monstrous transaction, the 'Times and Chronicle' attribute to the act of the last assembly, "which prostrated the Judiciary in the Cherokee circuit at the foot of the Governor's creatures, and which has already brought so much disgrace upon the State."

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Norristown, Montgomery county, last week, but two bills were found by the Grand Jury—one for burglary, and one for keeping a disorderly house. When mentioning the fact, the Norristown Sentinel says—"We congratulate our fellow citizens on this very favorable indication of the moral character of our county, numbering as we do, about 50,000 souls. It is certainly worthy of record, that among so great a number but one was found guilty of violating the law during the period of one whole quarterly term of the court, and that one scarcely arrived to years of discretion, being only in his 18th year. We say again we rejoice with our fellow citizens, and fondly hope we may be permitted to report as favorably on all future occasions."

NOVEL ENTERPRIZE.

A gentleman named Campbell made an attempt on the 13th inst. to walk under the current of the Savannah River. The editor of the Savannah Georgian says—"Though he did not appear to us to walk on the bed of the river, but be dragged by the boats to which he had a rope attached, he states that he did actually walk on the bed, but owing to the depth of the water, the under current and the mud, he could not make much progress, until he was assisted forward by the boat. All, however, were satisfied with the utility of the invention, for which we understand Mr. C. has a patent, and wish him success in rescuing from the deep Mr. Lamar's iron—or in any other adventure into which he may dive. The sharks must view Mr. C. as an odd fish. We would not be surprised, as he came "down east," that he is the famous sea serpent. At any rate he might easily dress as a mer-maid, and impose on the gaping credulous."

Curious Circumstance.—In a late Baltimore Patriot is a letter from the correspondent of that paper at Savannah, giving a long and not uninteresting account of a collection of autographs in the possession of a gentleman in that city, and of the manner in which many of them were obtained. Among other somewhat curious incidents, it is stated that the owner of the collection, after having tried in vain to procure the autograph of Kosciusko, at length received from a friend at the north the mere signature, on a scrap of dingy paper, but abundantly authenticated. Years, after, another friend sent him a whole letter in the hand writing of the gallant Polish patriot, but wanting the signature, which had been torn off—when lo! on applying to it the scrap he had so long treasured, he found that they belonged to each other, and had originally formed a single sheet.

It may be said with the poet Thompson,

"As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day delightless."

The Detroit Journal states that several cases of Cholera have occurred at Toronto and Montreal, U. C.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Mr. Abel Lewis, a respectable and aged citizen of Chester county, died a few days since, in consequence of contusions received from a rail road Locomotive engine. The Westchester Democrat gives us the following account of the accident:—Mr. L. on the morning of the 14th inst. was walking up the Rail road, and when within a short distance from the General Paoli Inn, he discovered a Locomotive engine approaching him in front, and on the same track, whilst another was advancing in the rear, and on the track which he had entered to evade the former, but most unfortunately the day being boisterous, and his hearing considerably impaired, neither the noise created by the locomotive, nor by the horns which were sounded from it, reached him, and although every exertion was made to impede the engine, yet he was thrown down by it; and so much injured internally, but without a bone broken, that he survived the accident not more than an hour and a half, during which period he gave some concise and very coherent directions relative to his private concerns.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

As our paper was about being closed, and after the article under our editorial head was in type, we received the following communication:—

For the Adams Sentinel.

It is with feelings of peculiar gratification, that we sit down to record the proceedings of the late session of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College. The meeting was particularly interesting, and resolutions were passed eminently calculated to promote the prosperity of the Institution. In view of the recent deliberations and decisions of the Board, it is confidently believed that the College has arrived at a favorable crisis, and that from the present crisis its progress toward extensive usefulness and celebrity will be decisive.

On Tuesday morning last, the Board and some others met the Faculty and Students in the College edifice, for the purpose of witnessing an examination; and it affords us pleasure to state that the performances of the young gentlemen were such as to afford unequivocal evidence of their diligence and talent, and at the same time to reflect most creditably on the diligence and abilities of the Professors. They passed through the ordeal of a rigid and prolonged trial on the Classics, Mathematics, Evidences of Christianity, Geography, Geology, &c. &c. &c. and never have we witnessed a class of Students who acquitted themselves more satisfactorily, and furnished clearer proof of having been engaged in a course of useful study, superintended by judicious and able Teachers, and prosecuted with diligence and success.

We cannot but regard this exhibition of native and acquired talent as a highly flattering pledge of future distinction on the part of the young gentlemen, and rapidly increasing efficiency and growing merit in the Institution. We can therefore confidently recommend Pennsylvania College to all parents and guardians who are looking out for seats of learning, where their children or wards may have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough and accomplished education, on the most reasonable terms, with but little exposure to dangerous temptations, and every attention paid to their moral habits.

A NON-RESIDENT TRUSTEE.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. D. Ecker, Mr. *Silas Norris*, to Miss *Ann Hipperly*—both of this borough.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. C. G. M'Lean, Mr. *James Blackburn*, to Miss *Jane Horner*—both of this borough.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. *Ephraim Benner*, to Miss *Elizabeth Chriswell*—both of this county.

DIED,

On Monday last, in Mountjoy township, Miss. *Elizabeth Spangler*, in the 16th year of her age; and on the same day, *Daniel*, in the 5th year of his age—both children of Mr. Jonas Spangler.

On the 18th inst. Mr. *Joseph Gordon*, of Germany township, in the 20th year of his age.

Pennsylvania College,
GETTYSBURG.

THE Exercises of this Institution will re-commence on *Thursday the 4th of June.* The Institution is ready to receive, for gratuitous instruction, as *Teachers*, FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN, agreeably to a provision of the State Legislature. D. GILBERT,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
April 27.

☞Editors friendly to the College, will please give the above an insertion in their papers.

ATTENTION!

The 80th Regiment P. M.

WILL parade for drill and inspection, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 16th of May next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 8th of June:* for the 1st battalion, at the house of Wm. Bailey, Franklin township; for the 2d, at Joseph Shepherd's, Hamiltonban.
M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*
April 27. tp

Battalion Orders!

THE "*American Union Battalion*" of Volunteers, will parade for drill and inspection in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 15th day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, *Adj.*
April 27. tp

A meeting of the "*Mechanics' Institute*" will be held in the College, on *next Saturday Evening*, at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed:
"*Is Conscience an innate principle?*"
Punctual attendance is requested.
J. L. SLENTZ, *Sec'y.*

LOST GOODS.

WAS FOUND by a son of the Subscriber, on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Road, about half a mile from the former place, *a Bible*, containing a variety of *Men's, Women's*, and *Children's Clothes*; among which was a Calico dress, unmade; 3 shoes; a Theological Dictionary, with the name of Ann Moore in it; a Bible, with the name of Mary Noel; and a Testament. The goods can be had by calling on Mr. Nicholas Codori, residing in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.
GEORGE SHEETS.
April 27. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, assignees, under a deed of Trust, of JOSEPH WOODS, of Hamilton township, hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Woods, to pay the same to them, and those who have claims against him, are requested to present the same to either of the assignees.
ISAAC TREAT, } *Assignees.*
CHAS. BARNITZ, }
April 27. 4t

NOTICE.

ANDREW HOFF, of Straban township, Adams county, having assigned his property to the subscribers for the benefit of his Creditors, those persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to Henry Witmer, one of the Assignees, immediately. Those who are indebted to him, are desired to pay the same to either of the subscribers, without delay.
HENRY WITMER, } *Assignees.*
MARTIN BOYER, }
Oct. 27. 4t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues at the above Establishment, on Middle-creek, 2 miles from Emmittsburg, where he is prepared to CARD WOOL into Rolls, or manufacture it into *Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets & Flannels*, at prices to suit the times. His Factory is in complete order; and his work will be done in the best manner.—For further particulars see handbills.
SAMUEL ARTHUR.
April 27. tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 2nd day of June next*, viz.

The account of John Robinson, Guardian of William M'Glaughlin.

The account of Robert Smith and Jas. A. Thompson, Administrators of the estate of Moses Jenkins, who was Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Charles Stewart, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Peebles, deceased.

The account of Alexander Russell and Isaac Warren, Executors of the estate of Andrew Noel, deceased.

The account of John Butt, Administrator of the estate of Henry Sanders, deceased.

The account of John Lauver and Geo. Fohl, Executors of the estate of Jacob Fohl, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Administrator of the estate of Ellen Bercaw, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cownover, deceased.

The account of Henry Bender and Jacob Bender, Executors of the estate of Conrad Bender, deceased.

The account of Henry Black, Executor of the estate of John Black, deceased.

The account of Samuel Knox and John Marshall, Administrators of the estate of William C. Rhea, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Robert Rhea, deceased.

The account of William Rex, Administrator of the estate of Adam Guise, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of William Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cownover, deceased.

The account of Abraham Brown and Isaac Trimmer, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Brown, deceased.

The account of Martin Clunk, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Ghinter, deceased.

The account of Robert Thompson, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of John M'Dermad, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator, *pendente lite*, of Polly Jordan, deceased.

The further account of Wm. M'Clellan, Executor of John Arendt, deceased.

The account of Samuel Weikert, Guardian of Catharine, David, Mary & Eliza Weikert, minor children of George Weikert, deceased.

The account of Henry Witmer, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Rode, deceased.

The further account of [illegible] and John Overholtzer, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Overholtzer, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1835. 6

NOTICE.

THE Firm of *T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes* is henceforth dissolved, and business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of DICKEY & HIMES, as formerly, to whom have been handed over all accounts of T. Dickey and Wm. D. Himes.
T. DICKEY,
W. D. HIMES.
Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers, having just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, will open a
FRESH AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS,
including *Summer Cloth, Broad Cloth, Painted Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Bonnets*;—also *Queensware*, and a general assortment of *SHOES & BOOTS*,—all of which they respectfully invite the public to call and view.
DICKEY & HIMES.
Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NOTICE.

NO bill for the funeral of an out-door Pauper shall exceed Six Dollars. No such bill shall be paid, unless an order of two Justices of the Peace shall be procured in the life-time of such Pauper for his or her relief, except in case of sudden death, in which case such bill shall be paid, provided an order to provide for the funeral of such Pauper shall be procured prior to the burial of such Pauper.—No order for the relief of any living Pauper shall entitle any person to receive payment for any expenses incurred prior to the date of such order and notice thereof to the Steward or one of the Directors as soon thereafter as can be given. All Justices of the Peace within the county of Adams, are requested to grant orders for the relief of Paupers, and for the funeral of Paupers promptly, otherwise they will prevent persons [illegible] from receiving payment.
WILLIAM REX,
J. CUNNINGHAM,
JACOB WILL,
April 13.

The Full-Blooded [illegible]
VAN BUREN,

WILL be kept for service this season—Mondays and Tuesdays, at John Yeits', in Menallen township; Wednesdays and Thursdays, at Jacob Sourbeer's in Hunterstown; and Fridays and Saturdays, in Petersburg.

☞For further particulars, see Bills.
HENRY BITTINGER, *Owner.*
April 13. 3t

JAMES COOPER,
Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.
Gettysburg, June 9. tf

ATTENTION!

THE "*Independent Battalion of York & Adams Counties*," will meet for drill and inspection, at Littlestown, *on Saturday the 9th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform.
By order,
PETER DIEHL, *Adjutant.*
April 20. tp

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Jacob Kerbach, in Mountjoy township, *on Monday the 4th of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, each member provided with six blank cartridges.
JACOB BENNER, O. S.
April 20.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on *Monday the 4th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, with arms complete.
R. MARTIN, O. S.
April 20. tp

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 4th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, in complete order.
JAMES BELL, Jr. *Capt.*
April 27. tp.

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the Commons, on *Monday the 4th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.
J. EYLER, O. S.
April 20. tp

A SUPPLY OF
Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received, and for sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, March 9. tf

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound Fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

Beware of Imposition!

Emmitsburg, Va. July 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

☞Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of 'Judkins' Ointment,' the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT,
(formerly Judkins')

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasion-

4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.

5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.

6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.

7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.

8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost.

It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold.

This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it stops the progress of the caries, increases the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain.

It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, in the duration of forty-eight hours.

The following notices on this may suffice:

☞PILES.

Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkin's Patent Specific Ointment, made by T. Herstons, near Frederick, Md. and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure. J. A. BENTZ.

Counting Room, Lombard street.

Mr. C. HERSTONS, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins'.)

Dr. Drish, a Druggist in Leesburg, Va. informed the subscriber that three persons had each obtained from him a pot of Judkins' Ointment, (not of the subscriber's make.)—After having tried it, they found it was not good, and returned it to him.

Having had much experience, for many years, in making this Ointment, and being again concerned in the patent right, the public have a right to be cautioned against imposition—and, in order to effect this, and to secure to them the genuine article, it has been thought advisable, as above stated, to use the authority granted by Mr. Shepherd, and to call it after the proprietor's own name.

Frost Bite.—About four weeks ago I was severely frost bitten in my [illegible] became quite lame—every succeeding [illegible] brought forth the severity of the disease. I heard of Dr. W. Judkins' ointment last winter, and had it applied—it acted like a charm, and completely cured me in a short time.

ED. D. SHELMERDINE.

Baltimore county, Oct. 2, 1821.

From L. W. Balch, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Frederick, Md.

Mr. C. Herstons—Sir: I deem it proper to state, for the benefit of the public, that, several years since, two of my children were affected with Scald Head of an inveterate character. My family physician, Dr. John T. Wilson of Leesburg, Va. who was very skilful and judicious in his practice, in vain endeavored by every means to effect a cure.—At length Judkins Ointment was applied and the affection was permanently relieved.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. W. BALCH.

NEW-MARKET, Feb. 21, 1832.

Mr. Herstons—Sir: I bought an article in Baltimore having the name of Judkin's Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true, it had not your name round the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is to give notice that the public may be guarded against an imposition of the kind. Yours, &c. A. I. BARNEY.

The following will be hereafter attached to each pot—'SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkins') made and sold, wholesale and retail, by

C. HERSTONS near Frederick, Md.'

N. B. To more fully guard the public, (the proprietor,) C. Herstons' name will appear in his own hand writing, written through the circle outside the ointment pot.

SOLD BY APPOINTMENT, BY

S. H. Buehler, only Agent, Gettysburg.
Adam S. Duncan, - Cash-Town,
Mr. Blythe, - Millers-Town,
Davis & Grover, - Littles-Town.

June 9. tf

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of
THE SENTINEL.

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,

HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Brshes, Spices,
LEAD IN KEGS.
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5. tf

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholic, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12. tf

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of May 26.—tf Z. DANNER.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following *German Works* are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of
GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Com[illegible] for sale at the Apothecary and D[illegible] of

S. H. [illegible]R.

May 26. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELT[illegible]

Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

O'NEILL'S
INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23. tf

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore street, two doors south of Mr. David M'Creary's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIS,

will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.——ALSO,

All kinds of TURNING, and
House and Sign Painting,

attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, March 23. tf

NOTICE
To the Creditors of F. Wolf.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Menallen township, Adams county, on the day of Feb. 1835, executed a Deed of Trust to C. F. KEENER and S. MARKS, vesting in his said Trustees his lands and tenements, together with all his personal property, which he is now possessed of, for the benefit of his Creditors.—All persons having claims against said WOLF, will please make them known to either of the subscribers before the 1st *of May next*; and all persons indebted to him, will make settlement with the Trustees before that time.

C. F. KEENER, } *Trus-*
S. MARKS, } *tees.*

March 9. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ADAM MOSES, late of Reading township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those persons having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber—who will attend for said purposes, at the late residence of said deceased, on *Monday the 20th of April next.*

SAMUEL KENNEDY, *Adm'r.*

March 30. 4t

WOOD! WOOD!

PROPOSALS will be received, in writing, by the Commissioners of Adams county, at their Office in Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 29th inst.* for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison for the ensuing year.

By Order,
WM. KING, *Clerk.*

April 6. 4d

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets,
BALTIMORE.

JOHN MURPHY, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 30. tf

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,
Keerl's Rheumatic Plaister,
Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,
Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,
A superior article of Cologne,
Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. & S. Keener, Baltimore.
Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,
Dr. Beltz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.
Dr. Dyott's Antibilious Pills,
Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.
Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,
Lees Eye water,
A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,
A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,
Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

French Jujube Paste, or
PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and, calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.:

IN COMPANIES,

On Monday the 4th day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS,

As follows, viz: The 1st battalion of the 90th regiment, *on Monday the 11th;* the 2d do. of do. *on Tuesday the 12th;* the 3d battalion of the 89th regiment, *on Wednesday the 13th;* the 1st do. of do. *on Thursday the 14th:* (unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof;) and the 80th regiment, *on Saturday the 16th of May next.*

VOLUNTEERS.—The "American Union Battalion" will meet for drill and inspection, at Gettysburg, *on Friday the 15th;* the "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," at Franklinton, *on Monday the 18th;* and the "Independent Battalion of York & Adams Counties," at Littles-Town, *on Wednesday the 20th of May next.*

☞The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for inspection.

Captains of Volunteer & Militia Companies, are required to make return of copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies, in accordance with the 11th and 30th sections of the Militia Law.

THE APPEALS.—For the Militia, on *Monday the 8th day of June next;* For the Volunteers, on *Monday the 2d of November next.*

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Penn. Militia.

April 13. tp

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Drgs & Medicine s,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafœtida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Puligi,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" assafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	&c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
PAINT BRUSHES,
GROCERIES, &C.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf

Doctor Schmucker's
POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,
By the most celebrated Authors,
PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,
BY L. A. GODEY,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Feb. 2. tf

DOCTOR LECHLEITNER'S
Vegetable Restorative Elixir.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Acidity, Sick Head-sche, Sickness of Stomach, particularly after eating, Eruptions of Skin, &c.—for sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

March 23. tf

New Goods.

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, a very large Stock of *FRESH GOODS,* comprising almost every article in the

DRY GOOD LINE,

Among which is a complete assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

to which the Ladies' attention is particularly invited.—*Also,*

Leghorn, Tuscan, Straw, and Gimp
BONNETS & HATS,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF
CLOTHS & STUFFS

For Gentlemen's Summer wear.—A very large Stock of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in the way of building.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Planes and Edge Tools,
BAR IRON,
Hammered & Rolled,
SHEET IRON, STEEL,
Hollow-Ware & Castings,
FENDERS & BRASS ANDIRONS.

Persons engaged in Building, and going to House-keeping, would do well to call.

—ALSO—

Queensware, China Sets,
MANTLE AND OTHER LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN WARE,
And a Fine Stock of
Fresh Groceries,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 13. tf

N. B. Accounts of an old standing would be thankfully received.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

THE
CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by *Henry Smith,* third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookseller, Gettysburg,

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE
Rheumatic Compound, and
INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs.—Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. *J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE* is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyler,	*Jacob Cover,*
Dan'l McHee,	*Joshua Flaharty,*
Elizabeth Coons,	*T. Fringer,*
H. Rouzer,	*C. Newcomer.*

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it. J. WELLERS.

Oct. 30. tf

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

BRIGADE INSPECTOR

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M'a.

Citizens and Soldiers:

THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last Election—for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments.—The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former Election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, March 23. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN.

I return you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election; and at the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.

March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I am induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR,* at the ensuing Election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB HERMAN.

March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

HAVING on a former occasion received a respectable number of votes, for which I tender you my sincere acknowledgments, I feel myself induced to offer again as a candidate for the office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR,* at the ensuing Election; and if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with justice and impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.

March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

Fellow-Soldiers!

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR,* at the ensuing Election. Should you think proper to elect me, the duties of that station shall be discharged with fidelity and impartiality.

JAMES LILLY.

Berwick township, March 30. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

Fellow-Soldiers!

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR.* Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the same with fidelity.

ANDREW M'ILVAIN.

Hamilton township, March 30. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR,* at the Election which is to be held on the first day of June next; and most respectfully solicit your votes.

DAVID SCOTT.

March 23. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR,* at the ensuing Election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, March 9. te

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Shop to a few doors West of the Court-house, opposite the Indian King Hotel, Chambersburg street; where he will continue to execute all work in his line in a *FASHIONABLE & SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.*

Thankful for past custom, he hopes by strict attention to business, and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of the Public.

ROBERT MARTIN.

April 6. 3t